Richmond Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1915.

Tribute to Advertising

W HAT power is wielded by sane and intelligent newspaper advertising was well illustrated in the crowds that thronged Richmond stores yesterday. Response to the announcements of special attractions was so generous and in some cases so overwhelming that there were occasional difficulties in affording prompt service.

Wednesday in Richmond is notoriously the worse shopping day of the week. It is the day commonly on which the stores are least crowded and their gross sales smallest. By publicity it was transformed into a day of exceedingly heavy sales, and if the reality and worth of the offered bargains reduced net profits, merchants yet should be content. They have had a lesson in psychology that ought to serve them well.

Dropping Some Dead Weight

B RITAIN evidently feels the need of that national unity which under the British form of government a coalition ministry indicates and more or less guarantees. Unionists and Conservatives are to take their places with home rulers and Liberals in the Asquith ministry.

The immediate cause of the change is publie and general dissatisfaction with the direction of the navy by Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. Mr. Churchill is of that impulsive and aggressive type that has its uses in war as well as peace, but which is afflicted with the defects inseparable from overzeal. It seems probable he will either be dropped from the coalition ministry or receive a portfolio that will keep him busy, but harmless.

Mr. Asquith will continue to lead. Whatever other dissatisfaction exists, there is none with the dominance of what has been called "the clearest mind in Europe." Cabinet changes will not indicate wavering or uncertainty, but renewed determination to push the war, with all Britain's united resources of men and treasure, to a successful con-

German Public Opinion

SUCH views of German officialdom and the Berlin and provincial newspapers as are permitted to seep out beyond the borders of the empire support the theory that Germany will not comply, either in letter or spirit, with the just demands of the President's note. If there is to be German recession from the methods of warfare that have inflicted on this nation "injuries which are without measure." it will be conditioned, we are permitted to believe, on some pressure the United States will be expected to exert on Great Britain.

That, of course, is impossible. We yet have our controversies with Great Britain, and Washington dispatches reveal that an additional protest against the blockade that has been established, along neutral as well as German coasts, is either already drafted or in course of preparation. At the proper time this protest will be forwarded, but this is not the proper time. The wrongs inflicted on us by Germany are not mitigated by other wrongs we may have suffered at the hands of Great Britain, and President Wilson is not likely to permit the two matters to become confused.

Home Rule for Cities

A MOVEMENT is on in New York in which the whole country should be interested. The Constitutional Convention is now in session at Albany, and a conference of mayors is to meet at Troy on June 1 for the purpose of obtaining an amendment to the Constitution granting home rule to cities.

This reform is imperatively demanded in New York, and in a lesser degree throughout the country. Brand Whitlock has told in his interesting way of the efforts made to secure greater freedom for the city of Toledo, O., and of the struggle which was necessary before the State relaxed its bonds. In New York the case is much worse, for New York is an instance of the tail wagging the dog. New York City is more important than the rest of the State put together, and yet the metropolis of America is constantly hampered and discriminated against by legislators at Albany.

The time is now ripe for municipal home rule. It is intolerable that great cities should be left entirely at the mercy of Legislatures composed chiefly of country members, many of them hostile to the city because of old prejudices. If New York shall adopt a constitutional amendment granting the cities of that State greatly increased powers of regulating local concerns, it will be only a question of time before the other important cities of the country will demand the same thing. It is the right of every community to conduct its own affairs to its own advantage, provided there is no interference with the rights of others.

Progress of Negro Race M ANY prophesies have been made of the increase or decrease of the negro race in this country, but the figures show a very normal and unsensational growth decade af-

the census of 1910 relating to negroes gives a colored population of 9,827,000, which makes the increase 11.2 per cent as against an increase of 22.3 per cent in the white race. The latter gain over the colored rate was almost entirely due to immigration.

In many ways the negro advanced in the decade. He has frequently done well in the great Northern cities, where the urban colored population so largely centers, but his greatest average gain is in the South, which fact bears out the oft-repeated statement that colored folk are best off at home in Dixie. Here in the South the colored man is rapidly becoming an independent, and often prosperous, landed proprietor. The increase of negroes owning their own land was notable in the decade ending in 1910. The increase was general, but it was largest in Virginia, where 41 per cent of negroes possess their own farms.

This is a good showing, and the State should be proud of it. Our colored people live in peace and friendship with the white race, receive the protection of good laws and continue to thrive and multiply. Their growing prosperity would be the best answer to the critics of Virginia's political policy if there were any critics of consequence left.

Use of Gases by Allies

ORD KITCHENER'S announcement in the L. House of Lords that the British and French armies felt impelled to make use of asphyxiating gases in order to counterbalance the advantage the use of such gases has given the Germans, is entirely proper. If the allies failed to employ this method of warfare, they would reveal a sensibility altogether out of place on modern fields of battle.

We have never shared the tremendous indignation against the Germans that their employment of gases stirred up in various parts of the world. It is true that such use is prohibited by solemn conventions entered into at The Hague, to which Germany was a party, and that in violating this agreement Germany broke faith. To our mind, that is the only crime Germany committed-and it certainly was not so unprecedented in the conduct of the present war as to cause much astonishment.

We can see no material difference between gas that asphyxiates and kills, even with the accompaniment of great agony, and the hail of shrapnel and giant shells sent from thousands of guns, or bombs rained from the sky, into the trenches of the enemy. One is no more nor less merciful than another. So long as gas is employed only against armed men, objections to its use appear largely sentimental. We in this country should remember, at any rate, that our delegates to The Hague conference refused to sign the stipulation by which the use of gas is enjoined. If the United States went to war tomorrow, it might use all the gas it could manufacture and violate no obligation it has ever entered into with any other nation.

For the French and German armies, therefore, to concede to their enemies an enormous advantage would be folly almost criminal. The ingenuity of French and British scientists is equal to the development of appliances that will restore the lost balance. It will make war a little more horrible, of course, but that will not be undesirable if it will wake the nations of the world to realization of war's curse and cost.

There is an essential distinction between the use of asphyxiating gases, in armed conflict and against armed men, and such methods of warfare as resulted in the sinking of the Lusitania and the destruction of hundreds of lives that included women and little children. That sort of warfare is barbarism unalloyed. It denies neutral rights that prior to this war were admitted by all civilized nations. It can be justified only by the same plea of necessity that would excuse poisoning the water supply in an enemy's country, because that country contained soldiers who might be used against the

Sensible Jitney Regulation

ECISION by the Council committee framing an ordinance to regulate jitney transportation in Richmond, not to require jitney owners to execute a bond to assure the safety of passengers, is wise unquestionably. The bond requirement was simply a device to run the jitneys out of business, for none of them could have endured the heavy tax it would have imposed.

The committee learned that a \$10,000 bond would cost the jitney owner \$200 a year. Had the figure been reduced to \$5,000 the annual cost would have been \$100. Add to that an average of \$30 for the license the committee proposes to exact, the State cab license, the State automobile tax and the State and city personal property taxes, and it becomes apparent that the cost of jitney operation would be prohibitive.

That is not the sort of regulation the city wants. Regulation of the right kind there must be, obviously, for in some sections and at some hours the jitneys have become almost as much nuisance as convenience.

The other features of the suggested ordinance, which were outlined fully in the news columns of The Times-Dispatch yesterday, seem, in the main, to be well considered. Possibly-probably, perhaps-they will require amendment before the ordinance is passed, but the measure as drawn clearly represents an honest and intelligent effort to solve a real problem-that of continuing the advantages the jitney offers Richmond citizens, while eliminating most of its disagreeable features.

The critics of the navy are looking around. probably, for something discreditable to say about Admiral Dewey and Admiral Fletcher. As both admirals denied emphatically nearly every charge the critics made, it is necessary either to destroy the navy's defenders or take new ground.

Clarence Darrow thinks that McNamara, the Los Angeles dynamiter, ought to be pardoned. The German government should retain Mr. Darrow as an apologist for the sinking of the Lusitania.

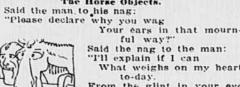
New York has learned that people will not pay for opera when they can understand the words. That ought not to occasion surprise. Very few people pay for opera when they can understand the music.

The Thaw case has suffered another delay. It does seem there should be some way to put this dangerous madman behind the bars

Say what you will about the rains, they were among the conspicuous successes of Richmond's Clean-Up Week.

It does seem a shame that Dr. Dernburg could not have made up his mind to part with ter decade. The recently issued section of us several weeks ago.

SONGS AND SAWS



Said the nag to the man: "I'll explain if I can What weighs on my hear to-day. From the glint in your eye

I suspect you will try
To get me to drag a drayAnd from such lowly toil All my instincts recoil, With a sad, but firm, 'Neigh, neigh.'"

The Pessimist Says: Say what you will against Italy; she manifests at least a considerable capacity to understand her own mind. Moreover, she "wants what she wants when she wants it." Better Than Much Learning.

Pretty little Polly lacks
The intellectual bent-In fact, for culture and the like She wouldn't give a cent, And at the highbrow festivals She wonders what is meant

A dainty woodland sprite, And e'en to watch her elfish grace Is pure unmixed delight. And Polly's lips are scarlet buds, Her neck is milky white.

What does little Polly care That no one thinks her wise? Why, wisdom doesn't stand a chance When she employs her eyes. And each discerning man in sight To do her bidding flies

THE TATTLER. Small Chance.

He (passionately)-Is there no hope for me She (judicially)-Very little if you stay around here. Only last night dad was trying to decide whether he would set the dogs on you or use a double-barrel shotgun.

Disappointing.
"I don't think much of Binks's sense of pro-

'What's the matter new?" "Last night after the theater I offered to drive him and Mrs. Binks out to their home, en miles in the country."

"The chump accepted."

At the Bridge Table. Grubbs-Have your hands been good this Stubbs-Why, so far, I have been able to give

them only passing attention.

Chats With Virginia Editors

Says the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot: "Still, it doesn't look exactly right for us to pass Dr. Dernburg on to some other neutral nation. Dern him. Let's have Cuba try him a while,

The editor of the Hallfax Gazette, too young to be a Veteran, too proud to beg, and too lazy tow walk, has landed at last. He says: "Now we have a fine excuse for not going to the reunion; all the hotels are booked up for that week."

The Fredericksburg Star, having lost some good syndicate copy, grieves as follows: "It was very unfortunate for the Colonel that the Kaiser destroyed his stage settings at Syracuse by sinking the Lusitania at such an inopportune moment."

There must be a lot of trouble of one kind and another up in Rockingham County. The nature of it may be suggested by a paragraph from the Harrisonburg News-Record, which is a part and parcel of the trouble. The hyphenated paper says; "If there is going to be a victory this year, there must be harmony, and if there is going to be harmony, there should he mutual concessions. It would be an ideal way to settle this whole unfortunate party row and to get the party united, for the ticket to be made up of men from each faction-good, strong, clean, straight-thinking men."

The following rather mixed up proposition comes from the Charlottesville Progress: "Those of us to the manner born know nothing but America. No flag has ever stirred our enthusiasm except that one which floats over our country and will ever float there understand how fine a thing it is for men to whose hearts the old country must still make tremendous appeals to stand shoulder to shoulder with us in hostile array if need be agains the land in which their forefathers were born It is our business to credit these German-born citizens with doing a very fine thing, and to stand by them for doing it as they are standing by the President and the country."

"King George, of England," says the Roanoke Times, after acknowledging the Associated Press to be the source of its information, "has canceled the entries of his horses in the Derby It appears that the King has arrived at the opinion that this is no time for horse racing, and will not lend his horses to make the sport popular. In which decision we agree. King must be happy now, that is, if he has really heard from the Roanoke indorsement

Current Editorial Comment

A dramatic and pathetic "roll Honor Roll of honor" comes from Cambridge University, giving the names of the young men owning that alma Cambridge mater who, during March and April, gave their lives to the allies' cause. There are fifty-seven in the roster,

and the names are added to forty wounded and who are prisoners or missing. biographies appended one reads umphs on the river and in the games, of honors won in the classical tripos and special examinations; and then comes the sequel summed up as rule in the three words: "Killed in action. arlor socialists, bellicose dock-strikers, professional athletes who refuse their cherished biceps to their country, and the esthetes with pink tea in their veins should have their attention called to these lists of scholars, supposedly penned in a cloister conning Latin and Greek who heard the call and threw down their books and went to the front. Since Tyrtaeus, the lame schoolmaster of the Spartans, there never has been a war to which the scholars have not risen. The pity of it is that these splandid young fellows have "flung soul and body down for God to plow them under" and are leaving the future of this good green earth to the in-heritance of other kinds of men whose com-placent materialism is unperturbed by their valor and their sacrifice .- Philadelphia Public Ledger.

When Mr. Lloyd George, of the plan for prohibition, the Sun ven-Problem in tured to point out the fact that prohibition would not be as easy England in England as it was in Russia In Russia the Czar issues a decree prohibiting the sale or use of alcoholic drink, and his army of spies and police enforces it. That is the conclusion of the matter. The people have nothing to do but to obey, and those who refuse to obey an be shipped forthwith to Siberia and put to n the mines. But in England it is dif-it is true that the Parliament can pass

prohibition law, and the government can attempt to enforce the law. And then at the next election, if the prohibition law is not approved, Affectionate adieu to those I leave the people can, and probably will, vote the Liberal party out and vote the Conservative party in. This makes the Liberal party, Cabinet and leaders, a little anxious about the mat-

ter—anxious to find out which way the wind is blowing. They have apparently found out that it is blowing hard against prohibition was Lloyd George remarked, when prohibition was first proposed by him, that England had to fight Germany American first proposed by him, that England had to fight Germany. Austria and Drink, and he was not certain that Drink was not the most dangerous enemy of the three. Now he brings in his bill, which is not a prohibition measure, but a bill to tax more heavily all livings containing over which is not a prohibition measure, but a bill to tax more heavily all liquors containing over 7 per cent of alcohol. It is hoped that by making spirits more costly the people will be driven or seduced into substituting malt liquors for spirits. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, it seems, has burned his fingers in even suggesting prohibition, and has declared pathetically that he is now prepared to take a pledge never neglitically. now prepared to take a pledge never politically, to touch drink again.—Baltimore Evening Sun.

War News Fifty Years Ago (From Newspaper Files, May 20, 1865.)

Mr. Davis and his family: Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, Hon. C. C. Clay, Hon. J. H. Reagan, General Joseph Wheeler, and fifteen others, more or less prominent, reached Fortress Monroe yes on the steamer Clyde, as prisoners of The Clyde was convoyed by the United States steamer sloop Tuscarora. None of the but are heavily guarded thereon. The very strictest secrecy is maintained by the government officials, but it is said, on what is believed to be good authority, that all of the party, except Mrs. Davis and children, will be imprisoned in Fortress Monroe and not carried North. Colonel Brewerton, of the Engineer Corps, received orders about a week ago to have vacated im-mediately a row of casemates inside the fort for the accommodation of prisoners of State. The family of Mr. Davis, yet with him, consists of his wife, a small son and two daughters.

Two divisions of the Sixth Army Corps, Gen-Wright's, commanded by Generals Getty and Ricketts, respectively, arrived in Manches ter last evening. General Wheaton's division of the same corps remains behind, being distributed at points between Danville and Richnond. One brigade remains at Danville.

General Joseph E. Johnston is in Charlotte. C. It is reported that he will go to Florida to make his permanent residence in that State He owns considerable property there.

The arrest of the late Governor Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, was effected at his mansion in Milledgeville by Captain Kneeland and Lieu-tenant Bayard. He is now on his way to Wash-ington under guard.

Washington City is now in telegraphic communication over the military lines with Rich-mond, Raleigh, Danville, Charleston, Savannah, Macon, Mobile, Jackson and Pensacola and all important intermediate points.

The mounted provost guard of this city is putting all loafing and idle negroes to work. Hundreds of negroes are flocking to the city, expecting to be fed and cared for, while they do nothing, and have a good time. That seems to be their only idea of freedom, but the military authorities are giving them a very different notion. The order has gone forth that all negroes found on the streets must show a pass from their employers or give other evidence of employment, or they will be arrested and put to work on the streets or cleaning up the burned district. This is dispelling their dream of that idleness they thought freedom would bring to

Last night, upon the arrival at Rocketts of a steamer from the North, the provost guard, acting under orders from the military authorities, seized a large lot of liquors that were being seized a large lot of liquors that were being smuggled into the city to be sold in violation of the recent order of General Dent, the military governor. Trunks, handbags, bandboxes and even bags, awaiting their owners on the wharf, were seized and found to contain many gallons of fine liquors and wines. All of the smugglers arrested were found to be Germans and Irishmen, who expected to make a good and Irishmen, who expected to make a good thing by their efforts.

The markets of Richmond were never better supplied with good things to eat than now, and increased competition has brought down the prices of everything. The New York papers erices of everything. The New York papers that city and all over the country. Dealers and speculators have tried very hard to keep the war prices going, but have utterly failed.

The latest report from New York is that gold is selling at 129, but varies nearly every day.

The Voice of the People

President's Stand for Neutrality.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,—I received a letter this morning from a bephew who is in Gibralta. Before this terrible war he was a professor in a large college in Liverpool. He says:

"What little news we do get through from America seems to show that Mr. Wilson is makutrality. It must most difficult problem for America to solve and I cannot help admiring the cool way President Wilson is acting. It would be a terrible thing for America to have to take sides MRS. BOYCE D. BROOKER.

Richmond, May 19, 1915.

The Lusitania Horror.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir,-I am sure that when that vessel of the sending innocent women and children to the ocean's depths, that a just God frowned the devil chuckled with keen delight. Richmond, May 17, 1915.

Queries and Answers

Black Tongue
Is there any cure for black tongue in a dog?
Is there likelihood of hydrophobia from it?
DAVID SHELTON. Dr. Ferneyhough, Burkeville, Va., will send on statement of the best known treatment. you statement of the best known treats. There is no such danger, we are informed.

A citizen of another State moves to Virginia What must be do to become a citizen of must have resided in this State two years before he can vote or hold office. For all other purposes he is a "citizen" as soon as he comes.

French and Germans.

How many French and German ployed in the American Revolution? France furnished a total of 47,000 men to the patriot cause, but they were hardly under American discipline and rendered far less serice than did the money advanced to America, about 20,000,000 francs, in addition to the cost of maintaining the French forces. The English hired, for a lump sum—about \$600,000 a year—and contingent payment of \$35 for each man killed and \$12 for each man wounded, about 30,000 Germans, who were under the direct orders of the British commanders. orders of the British commanders, and were so wastefully employed that only some 17,000 of them got home. Settlement for their services them got home. Settlement for their services was made with the German princes, mainly the Landgrave of Hesse.

[For The Times-Dispatch.]

My heart beats high in the morning.
When the dew on the grass lies still, And it's love in penitence dawning For the wiles it has cast at will. And, Oh! to recall the reckless past,

That haunts me with bitter tears; And supply it with deeds I want to last, That the world will take note of in years.

For the human heart has its frailties I know Which tend to wreck the soul; God leaves it to me which seed I will sow On the pathway which leads to the goal.

On the ship of life may I sit at the helm Departing this world below, And steer my bark to the other realm, To endless bliss aglow.

To complete the cycle of life And stern admonitions which will not grieve, For the halo is worth the strife MINNIE V. CLOPTON. Richmond, Va., May 18, 1915.

Wonder How They'll Look When They've Had Time to Cool

One of the Day's Best Cartoons.



- From the Des Moines Register and Leader.

GENERAL FRENCH MUCH LOVED

LONDON, May 5.—A notable appreciation of the leadership of Sir John French by G. Valentine Williams appreciation of the Pally Well II. pears in the Daily Mail. It reads, in cesters is one of the mysteries of the

the little army that Sir John French originally took out from England would have surrendered. So the field marshal had decided. Such is the spirit

marshal had decided. Such is the spirit of the man.

"Through sleepless nights, through days when one message of bad news succeeded another, when regiments were heing cut up, when the men were so dig-tired that they staggered as they followed the long road toward Paris. Sir John remained calm and confident. No outward sign betrayed the anxiety that must have devoured him, burdened with the awful responsibility of the flower of England's army confided to his charge. He wore his field marshal's cap with the same jaunty rake as ever. He was scrupulously neat in his attire, as is his invariable wont. Whenever the accommodation allowed, he would sit down to luncheon at the appointed hour as placidly as though he were at his London house. And the he would sit down to luncheon at the appointed hour as placidly as though he were at his London house. And the talk would be of pleasant English topies, club gossip, home politics, the latest number of Punch the reports and the onward rush of the reports and the onward rush of Von Kluck's columns.

break off work an away, a dapper, well-gaitered little figure, chatting with a companion about such things as caught his eye on the road, the fields, a good horse, a garden. was going for a walk. But when he returned it was with his mind made up about some knotty point to solve which he had sailled forth. Then would follow one of the field marshal's lightning decisions: [1, will decisions.] marshal's lightning decisions: this and that,' a general fetched hotfoot from here, a message sent there, all the apparatus of General Headquarters set a-quivering in a flash.

"Read his dispatches (written entirely by himself, let me hasten to say to dispose of that idle hypothesis so often heard when his reports praised if he writes his own dis-patches,') dispassionate, calm and admirably lucid, written in the very midst of the turmoil of war. Mark the date of that splendid story of the great retreat. September 7, or two days after the French and British armies had gone over from the defensive to the offensive and were in the act of driving the Germans back across the Marne. Note the strictly businesslike account of the operations, the almost cold language only warming when the writer pauses to speak of 'the glorious stand of the British troops or to bestow praise on his officers and regiments by name.

"You can almost hear him say, 'I "You can almost hear him say, 'I will not dine to-day; I must write my dispatch.' You can almost see him, seated in his room among his maps, seated in his room among his maps. building up, sentence by sentence, amid the bustle of headquarters during a great advance, the deathless story that

critical hour on October 31 when literally the fate of the British empire
trembled in the balance. 'I was present with Sir Douglas Haig at Hooge
between 2 and 3 o'clock on the day
when the First Division were retiring.
I regard it as the most critical moment
of the whole of this great battle. The,
rally of the First Division and the
recapture of the village of Gheluvelt
at such a time was fraught with momentous consequences. If any one unit
can be singled out for especial praise
it is the Worcesters.'

kind, because those tiny specks, set
here and there across the landscape like
a child's lead soldiers, chose to kill
each other?' Mr. Shaw, in one of his
flashes of realism, smiled recently at
those who thought that war could 'destroy,' a country. France, "crushed" in
1871, emerges forty-three years later,
stronger than ever. A writer in the
Century speaks of the thrift of the
French peasants: "They are wonderful
gardeners. Their cabbagges and potatoes formed a more substantial entente
cordiale with England than any necro-

ng that hour of dread suspense. By never a sign he betrayed the awful anxiety he must have felt. He was to those around him the same as ever, Gheluvelt by the Worcester Regiment, ing the Venezuela incident,

Those who have lived with Sir John this splendid regiment at the crucial Those who have lived with Sir Joan this spiendid regiment at the crucial french through the dark days of the moment to the whole gigantic battle great retreat will tell you that he, almost alone of all men there, never lost heart. He maintained his brave confi-the order for assault. I believe I am traffic heart and the commandation of the commandation of the commandation of the commandation. dence in God, in his men, and in him-right in saying that the commander-in-self throughout, even when, as he af-terward admitted, he was looking for a haustive inquiries in order that the man spot where the British expeditionary who saw the right thing to do and did force could make its last stand. For it might be suitably rewarded. He has where the British expeditionary who say the tight tree of the could make its last stand. For it might be suitably rewarded. He has ittle army that Sir John French never been found. He is thought to hally took out from England would have been a staff officer who may have been killed in the attack

Von Kluck's columns.

"Sometimes the field marshal would break off work and announce that he diers have studied the great military marked feature. 'Silent French,' they called him in South Africa. He knows

how to keep his own counsel. "A strange mixture of a schoolboy the field and a great general is a description I will do which fits him off very well indeed. For all his sixty-three years he is the youngest member of his entourage, never depressed, full of high spirits and possessing a most lively sense of the ridiculous.

possessing a most lively sense of the ridiculous.

"And the field marshal is death on inefficiency. It goads him to quick anger and swift punishment. Woe betide the officer who may appear in any way to have neglected the care of his part formers as he is and Bold and fearless as he is, and, like all great generals, reckless of losses where the price must be paid, he will never forgive the man who will sacrifice unnecessarily the lives of his soldiers. For Sir John tenderly his men. He knows the British soldier, his virtues and his vices, his foibles and his eccentricities. And to know the British soldier is to love him."

Nature and War

prices. Two weeks after the bombard-ment of Antwerp, Belgian market womprices. ment of Antwerp, Belgian market womgreat advance, the deathless story that shall make an empire ring.

Mystery of Gheluvelt.

"See him during the battle of Ypres.
This is his version (dispatch dated November 20, 1914) of one of the most dramatic moments of the war, that critical hour on October 31 when litership the fate of the British empire, here and there across the landscape like. the third of the work of the standing of the Gheluvelt road by the side in the thick of the Sedan disaster, saw of Sir Douglas Haig, his faithful comrade in arms of South African days, there came a mud-splashed galloper with tiding of disaster. Our line had bent before the bludgeon-like blows of the Prussian Guard. Our men were going back. The road to Calais was open and that mighty swing round from open and that mighty swing round from the Asine to the sea had been in vain.
"None can say what passed in the mind of the Commander-in-Chief during that hour of dread suspense. By

A President's Son.

(Boston Globe.)
Richard Cleveland at an athletic meet those around him the same as ever, calm, confident, competent. And then the relief came, a message telling of the rally of the First Division and of the heroic assault on the village of Great Britain remembers when recall-